A

TREATISE

ON THE

HORSES OF INDIA.

BY

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CALCUTTA:

PRINTED BY JAMES WHITE.

M,DCC,XCIV.

CONTENTS.

PREFACE,
INTRODUCTION,
Of the IRAKEE, - - 1
—— IRANEE, - - - 4
—— CANDAHAR, - - 7
—— COZAKEE, - - 9
—— MOJINNISS, - - 13
—— JUNGLE TAZEE, - 15
—— CUTCH TAZEE, - 22
—— MAHRATTA TAZEE, - 26
—— COMMON TAZEE, - 27
—— GOWT, - - 35
—— TANGHIAN, - - 37
—— RAHWAL or RAHWAR, - 39
—— SERISSEE, - - 42
—— TATTOO, - - 45
On COLOURS & MARKS, - 47

The

CONTENTS.

The TEMPERS of HORSES in INDIA, COMPARED with thoſe of ENGLAND, - 53

OBSERVATIONS on PURCHASING from DEALERS, - - - 60

TREATMENT of the FEET, - - 72

ERRATA.

PREFACE—Page iv. for *unfurmountable* read, *infurmountable*.

INTRODUCTION—Page ix. for *paticular* read, *particular*.

Page 30. for *form a propagation* read, *from a propagation*.

—— 47. — *irrigularity* read, *irregularity*.

—— 53. — *orginate* read, *originate*.

—— 67. — *reigns* read, *reins*.

—— do. — *indeſpenſable* read, *indiſpenſable*.

—— 84. — *recreatian* read, *recreation*.

—— do. — *deſireable* read, *deſirable*.

PREFACE.

IN this Treatiſe, it was my earneſt deſire to have reduced the ſubject to a regular form, and my object has not been leſs, to give authority, than to eſtabliſh matter of fact.

In no inſtance have I affixed a character to a Horſe, which has not been confirmed, either by my own experience, or derived from the information of others, every way qualified to aid me with their judgement: Solicitous, however, as I have been, to claſs the ſeveral caſts agreeably to ſyſtem, diſcriminating Foreign from

 Domeſtic,

Domeſtic, &c.; I have found myſelf checked by the intervention of ~~an~~ *in*ſurmountable difficulties, in endeavouring to aſcertain preciſely the limits of diſtinction. Every horſe above the ſize of an ordinary Tattoo, being moſt probably a degenerated foreigner, and the Tattoo the only animal of the ſpecies peculiar to this country.

Under the preſſure of theſe diſadvantages, it ſeemed moſt adviſeable to purſue the ſubject through all the gradations of their intermixtures, fixing their characters by their known, and eſtimated qualities, and ſubmitting to appear poſſibly too diffuſe and minute in my deſcriptions, rather than hazard a want of perſpecuity, by an ill-timed adherence to the more deſirable perfection of methodical arrangement.

That

That my powers for delineation, have been inadequate to the taſk I was ambitious of performing, I forcibly feel, ſhould the public however be diſpoſed to honour the reſult with a favorable reception, I ſhall derive much pleaſure in aſcribing that ſucceſs, in a great meaſure to the obliging readineſs teſtified by ſeveral of my friends, in yielding me much uſeful aſſiſtance.

The remarks I have introduced are founded in experience, and I hope they will ſtand the teſt of practice. The ſuppoſition, that a perſon who has devoted much of his time and reflection to a particular ſubject, may ſuggeſt uſeful information to thoſe whoſe minds have received an cppoſite bias from the varied purſuits in life, will not, I flatter myſelf, be deem-

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ed unduly preſumptuous.

Priority in any uſeful undertaking, has generally been conſidered as yielding ſome claim to indulgence, yet, I can ſcarcely hope to experience it in the preſent inſtance, in a degree equal to the ardour with which I have aimed to be right.

The ſubject I have found to be intricate, as it is extenſive, and although ſomething may be allowed to have been done, much ſtill remains to be explored, and I ſhall be highly gratified, ſhould this introduction ſerve to awaken the attention of ſome one better qualified to reſcue it from that cloud of ambiguity in which it has been enveloped, and, with that fulneſs of ſucceſs, which may be reaſonably expected to reſult from a more ample inveſtigation.

INTRODUCTION.

TO decide by the outward appearances of a Horſe, on the latent qualities he may poſſeſs, and what he will prove on continual exerciſe, is a perfection of judgement ſcarcely in experience to confer: appearances are ſo deceitful, that thoſe moſt ſkilled in the ſubject, will find themſelves occaſionally miſtaken, and even after the beſt advice, much muſt be left to the operation of chance; but the difficulty of this taſk is rendered particularly great in India. The variety of breeds, and their mixtures, being ſuper-added to that of judging in other countries, of the ordinary requiſites in the form

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of a Horſe—From this circumſtance, without a knowledge of caſt, and a minute attention to and diſcrimination of its various gradations, all endeavours to procure a valuable Horſe, will produce commonly diſappointment, and a perſon who in Europe may have found his judgement on ſuch occaſions generally correct, will be continually ſubject to deception in his dealings with horſe merchants in India,

Caſt, is a Horſe's particular deſcent, genealogy or mixture; alſo in general acceptation expreſſive of a Horſe of blood or good breed.

In India, Arabian, and Toorkoman Horſes, the latter particularly, are not unfrequently procured, but ſuch as are bred in Hindoſtan, may be claſſed under the heads of Toorky, Tazee,

and

and Moojennis; from which the others have ſprung. Toorkoman, is doubtleſs intended to expreſs a breed of Horſes totally diſtinct from any other of the ſpecies, deriving its name from Turkeſtan, one of the ſix diviſions of South Tartary, north eaſt of the Caſpian ſea, famed in antient hiſtory for having produced a pure breed of horſes, whoſe promiſcuous propagation with thoſe of other countries, partaking of qualities reſulting from the various climates and ſoils, in which they are bred, with a difference probably in the rearing and treatment of them, have generated races proportionably varying in their ſhapes, powers, and tempers, as chance or particular cauſes may have directed, in which the original diſtinction is almoſt effaced, leaving us to conjectures and ſpeculative opinions only, by which to regulate

our

our judgements. From the high eſtimation and great requeſt in which this Horſe is held by the natives, a Toorkoman is rarely procured by Europeans, who, in general decline them at a price equal to what a merchant can readily obtain from the opulent native.

In the inſtance of the production ariſing as above mentioned from variety of mixtures, the the dealers well know how to turn to their own intereſt, our want of information, often times exalting with the term of Toorkoman, Horſes diſgraceful to that ſpecies, but which, (though they ſhall have loſt the moſt ſtriking characteriſtics of their caſt) will, to thoſe converſant with the ſubject, bear lineaments of a good breed, even when greatly degenerated, and be readily diſcriminated by them from thoſe of no caſt. From this laſt may be ſelected uſeful Horſes.

A TREATISE

On the HORSES *of* INDIA.

IRAKEE.

THE Toorky of Babylonian and Perſian Irak, is produced from a Toorkoman, engrafted on a Perſian. By the ſymmetry and gracefulneſs of his form, docility of temper, and juſtneſs of action, he produces in his natural movements, an effect ſurpaſſing what the labour of art can exhibit in horſes of an inferior breed; but when ſkilfully managed, the grandeur and ſtatelyneſs of his carriage, equal what the warmeſt imagination can conceive of that animal, his ſpirit riſing as his exertions are required, he exhibits to his beholders an appearance of fury in the performance of his taſk, yet preſerving to his rider,

the utmoſt flexibility of temper. Of this caſt, there are horſes of various heights, and colours, in general they meaſure above fourteen hands and a half, are muſcular and bony, and of uncommon ſpeed, have great ſpirit, and temper, under extraordinary exertions, and, in an eminent degree poſſeſſing thoſe qualities for the manage aſcribed by maſters to Spaniſh horſes. For particular purpoſes, there may be ſelected his equal, but on a comparative view, the Irak Toorky deſerves the firſt place.

A horſe that died in the poſſeſſion and property of Captain Frith, was a happy exemplification of this caſt.

The Studs of native princes, and men of power in India, may contain his equals, but few, if any, have been ſeen by Europeans, ſuch horſes being concealed from the ſight, with ſcarcely leſs tenacity than they ſecrete their women.

This horſe was fifteen hands and an half high, a beautiful ſilver grey, his temper, and ſagacity, were

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in perfect correſpondence with the ſymmetry of his outward form, and without exaggeration, it may be ſaid, he comprized a model of his ſpecies, with whom horſes ſelected in Europe for preſerving the beſt breed in the judgement of the moſt ſkilful perſons, would have ſuffered on a compariſon.

I have heard ſome inaccuracies aſcribed to him, but though aſſiduous to diſcover a defect, a ſingle movement of this tranſcendant animal was ſufficient to divert the attempt into a fixed contemplation of his beauty: a horſe that would almoſt have juſtified the practiſe aſcribed to the Turks, of keeping animals of ſuperior beauty, diſguiſed in coverings calculated to diſguſt, leſt their attractions ſhould fascinate.

IRANEE.

IRANEE.

THE IRAN TOORKY, a horſe bred in Perſia, poſſeſſing ſtrength, courage, figure, and thoſe gifts, though in a leſs degree, which in the Irakee are ſo ſuperior, his temper is mild and placid, yet, not ſo ſuſceptible as the former; poſſeſſing for general ſervices leſs of the vigorous ſpirit of the Irakee. He is better calculated for the purpoſes of thoſe whom health, buſineſs, or military calls, rather than inclination oblige to ride, and thoſe who do not derive a pleaſure from the watchful attention neceſſary over a horſe of a tenacious diſpoſition, but more particularly diffident and unſkilful horſemen.

The Iran Toorky is well limbed, his joints cloſely knit, and from the unity of their parts, of great ſtrength, very rich in his appearance, and when animated, throws out beautiful forms, but in his natural movements, though a horſe of high ſpirit, he is inferior to the Irakee, having leſs fire in his compoſition.—Notwithſtanding his organs are leſs irritable, he will

will be found capable of high dreſs, and under a good rider, beautifully expanding, will exhibit fine action.

Iran Toorkees are of all colours, and are particularly handſome in the hind quarters, fillets, breaſt, and at the ſetting on of the tail, which is in general high, and well carried, but they have an ill favouredneſs in the appearance of the head from the placing of the ears, commonly large and looſe, giving an appearance that in England is termed, ſour and heavy, diſcouraging to ſome purchaſers, particularly thoſe not acquainted with the caſt of horſes, thoſe who are, will not be deterred from the purchaſe by ſuch peculiarity, however offenſive to the eye; being a characteriſtic of his caſt, and unconnected with his powers; a defect to be met with even in the Arab, but which as in thoſe, is commonly loſt in the vivacity of his carriage, and the general expreſſion diſplayed in his movements.

The Iran Toorky ſeldom exceeds fifteen hands high, generally under, they are rarely procured by Europeans

Europeans till they have paſſed that age, at which horſes in England are conſidered on the decline.

In durability, the Iranee is not inferior to the Irakee, preſerving with his age the ſpirit of his youth, and ſuch is his appearance and vigour at the moſt advanced period, that his rider is ſcarcely conſcious of the ravages of time.

CANDAHAR.

THE CANDAHAR TOORKY, bred in Candahar, is inferior to the Iranee in diſtinctions, which require the critical eye of experience to diſcriminate, conſiſting in minutiæ only to be obſerved by an extenſive knowledge of the caſts of horſes, but when a purchaſer aſcertains one to be of this caſt, he will find him to bear a near reſemblance to the Iranee, in all the qualities with which that horſe is endowed, excepting figure, which does not diſplay the beauty, and richneſs characterizing the former, nor is he in general ſo high, conſequently is leſs valued, though, in durability, perſeverance, and docility, he is not ſurpaſſed.

Lohany, a diſtrict of Candahar, produces Toorkies anſwering to the above deſcription.

Yahmoody and Mahmoody are names of families in Candahar, who have rendered themſelves famous by

by an extenſive and valuable breed of Toorkies. Theſe names are affixed to the caſt as marks by which to diſtinguiſh them from others of the ſame country, ſuperior, from their having rigidly preſerved the purity of the breed, and from a peculiar and moſt ſucceſsful attention to the management of their ſtuds.

Theſe terms are alſo uſed by dealers to expreſs a horſe of high blood and value.

COZAKEE.

COZAKEE.

COZAKEE, a horſe bred in Uſbek Tartary, bearing a great reſemblance to the Toorkoman, and is often received as of that caſt.

Theſe horſes are of various heights—They are of a croſs make, with large heads, generally with a heavy aſpect, thick long manes, high necks, fleſhy and long buſhy tails, meaſure remarkably deep in the girth, have uſually long coats, and are much encumbered with hair about the heels, declaratory of the inclemency of their climate, and owing in ſome meaſure to the Tartars never currying their horſes, friction being abſolutely neceſſary to the preſervation of a fine coat.

The Tartar horſe is wonderfully ſtrong, his joints well knit, the fore-parts particularly; the hinder, tho' in proof equally ſo, deviate from the delightful ſymmetry we look for in a horſe, being cloſe quartered

or cat-hammed, to ſo great a degree, that in ſome inſtances the hocks nearly touch each other, particularly when ſtanding ſtill, but experience evinces how compatible deformity to the eye is with extraordinary powers; in the Coſſack Tartar, it is one of the characteriſtics of his breed, is accompanied with uncommon bodily ſtrength, and though dull in his movements, and ſlow to action, no horſe exceeds him in labour, and perſeverance under fatigue. The patience and docility with which he is endowed, render him particularly valuable on long marches, and ſevere ſervice; they moſtly gallop in good form, are very hardy, and thrive with little attention.

The Tartar horſe is ſeldom procured young, a circumſtance of little moment, for with the ſteadineſs of age, he moves with the vigour of youth, and even from the period at which we obtain him, life ſeems to be of a longer duration than in horſes of low extraction, and few inſtances occur of his failure in the labour exacted from him.

Horſes of high caſt in India, commonly live to the age of thirty years. To fifteen, and even beyond twenty

twenty, they preſerve their appearance, and perform their duty with vigour and ſpirit. The age of horſes in moſt parts of the globe, is conſidered by naturaliſts to be nearly the ſame, but, as in very few inſtances they are in a perfect ſtate of nature, it is difficult to fix its extent, calculated generally at forty. The difference of the periods of exiſtence between the Horſes of India, and thoſe of England, reſts, I conceive, on the purpoſes to which they are applied, the treatment of them, and in a great degree, the goodneſs of their breed; in England race horſes, and well bred hunters, live to and perform arduous taſks at a great age, while the ordinary hack is in a ſtate of debility at fifteen. In India, part of the year, horſes undergo little fatigue; whereas in England, with the exception of Hunters, the climate procures no reſpite; on the contrary, the ſeverity of it increaſes their labours.

The moſt generous diſpoſitions ever attend the higheſt caſt of Toorkys, and every branch of them with the Tartar horſe laſt deſcribed is particularly valuable for their tempers. Theſe horſes after ſtanding months in the ſtable without being croſſed, (very common in India during the hot ſeaſon,) may be mounted with

due

due confidence of ſafety returning to their exerciſes with the obedience of horſes in conſtant practice; a qualification rarely found in thoſe of England, even under the effects of caſtration; a ſuperiority in docility which is undoubtedly a property in the horſes of India, unjuſtly accounted by nature vicious, by thoſe who have not had an opportunity of experiencing the ſuperior gentleneſs of their diſpoſitions over thoſe of Engliſh horſes.

I have known horſes abſolutely cured of bad tricks by ſtanding a conſiderable time in the ſtable; they have forgotten them, and unleſs rode by a ſkilful hand, a man having a valuable horſe may profit by a trial of this mode. Under the management of one converſant with breaking horſes, conſtant exerciſe properly regulated is doubtleſs to be preferred; by inaction you can only hope to produce an abſence of vice; from judicious training, the acquirement of good qualities, and pleaſant manners.

MO-

MOJINNISS.

MOJINNISS, applied to the beſt of the breed, means the immediate offspring of the Toorkoman, and Tazee, and in general acception, a mixture.

A purchaſer aſcertaining a horſe to be of the caſts before deſcribed can readily inform himſelf of the properties attributed to them, an advantage not equally attending the choice of a Mojinniſs, whoſe qualities will moſt probably be in proportion as he ſhall be near to the ſtem of his original progenitors; a horſe many removes from them, being, equally with the immediate offspring of the Tazee, and Toorkoman, denominated a Mojinniſs: a peculiar difficulty therefore attends the ſelection from a claſs ſo variouſly partaking of the mixtures from which they may be ſprung; many, though preſerving ſome lineage with thoſe of high blood, retain no claim to any of their virtues, and will on trial be found to be leſs deſirable than others of a price inferior to that generally demanded for a Mojinniſs; but, a Mojinniſs of high extraction, will prove ſcarcely inferior

ſerior to the beſt caſts; the natives compare him to an Irakee; of a temperate, flexible diſpoſition, highly qualified for every purpoſe to which a horſe can be applied, poſſeſſing animation, ſpirit, and beauty, requiſite for ſhew and parade, with ſpeed, and perſeverence equal to the ſevere exactions of military ſervice; among this caſt are to be found both light, and heavy horſes, according as they partake in conformation of the Tazee, or Toorkoman; and they are diſtinguiſhed by the terms of the Tazee, or Toorky Mejinniſs; a Mojinniſs, for inſtance, produced by a Tazee upon a Toorkoman mare will moſt probably reſemble the Dam, more ſtrongly in make, than the ſire; and vice verſa.

The caſt is of all colours, ſizes and marks; and, in proportion to the blood they inherit, will preſerve their appearance and vigour.

JUNGLE TAZEE.

TAZEE, literally ſignifies Arabian, and it is probable that in Perſia, and Syria, it is only applied to horſes believed to have ſome mixture more or leſs of the Arabian breed.

It is certain that large ſtuds of Arabian horſes are kept in Perſia by men of wealth, and power, and that the Perſian horſes are greatly indebted to Arabs for their high qualities: this, is an opinion adopted by the beſt writers, (in particular Berenger,) and confirmed by the moſt accurate information attainable in India, but whatever may have been the root of the term, it is ſo far from being opprobrious in its acceptation by the natives of India, that it is applied by breeders, and merchants, to expreſs a horſe of the higheſt extraction, lively, active, vigorous, and with great ſpeed and fire, in oppoſition to qualities found in the Toorky.

The Iran Tazee is commonly deſcribed under the term

term Iran only, for the dealers, who have much intercourſe with Europeans, ſometimes uſe a warrantable fineſſe, in ſpeaking of this caſt, and, give way to our prejudices by dropping the word Tazee, knowing the unfavourable conſtruction built on it, as implying a mean deſcent; conſequently, this horſe is little known to us under that deſignation.

At the time of the deſcent of Timur-ſhaw into Indoſtan, a conſiderable number of Perſian or Iran horſes it is recorded, were brought to the Penjab and ſecreted there, from which the preſent breed, diſtinguiſhed by the term Jungle Tazee, is ſaid to be deſcended; the dry ſoil and climate of the Penjab being particularly favourable to the breeding of horſes, the propagation of them became an object of emulation and profit.

Theſe horſes are of a high and daring ſpirit, rendering the greater ſkill and addreſs requiſite in the management and breaking of them, to the purpoſes of war or pleaſure; they are of all heights, uſually above fourteen hands and a half, of all colours and marks, with ſuch as are commonly objected to; white face, white legs, &c. In horſes of a bad caſt, theſe, and many

many others are conſidered, and may be indications of bad qualities, in thoſe of a high caſt they are not objected to even by the natives unleſs connected with ſome ſuperſtitious opinion, in which caſe they are as often deemed favourable to their fortunes as otherwiſe, and which though certainly detracting from the beauty of the animal conſequently from his value, can have no influence on his powers or temper, nor do they warrant the rejection of a promiſing horſe.

The Jungle Tazee preſerves his power to a great age, and will be found ſteady in his temper when brought to a knowledge of his duty, and habituated in the performance of it by ſkill, firmneſs, and cool treatment, without which the other qualities are of little avail; but all uniting in the ſame perſon (and practice and perſeverence will aſſuredly produce them) theſe horſes become highly valuable rewarding to the fulleſt gratification the pains beſtowed on them, but without command of temper, many more horſes will be confirmed in vicious or bad habits than diveſted of them, particularly thoſe of high mettle, whoſe ſpirits riſe on undue ſeverity, ſometimes to implacability and the moſt determined reſiſtance, in

oppoſition to that found in horſes of low extraction, whoſe efforts are but the flaſh of the moment yeilding to ſeverity and violence, and are ſubdued with little ſkill. Violence and harſh treatment in the beſt caſts will produce thoſe bad qualities in temper aſcribed to the worſt, for which they are juſtly exceptionable, no horſes are ſo determinedly vicious as thoſe rendered ſo by ill treatment. A man by force and a commanding ſeat, may harraſs and reſtrain for a while the moſt determined horſe, but in his turn he will be watchful for an opportunity of gratifying his rage, and of abandoning himſelf to his reſentment, in a moment fatal perhaps to his rider. A horſe can never be ſaid to be trained or broken, unleſs obedient in the full vigour of his ſpirits.

Before the invaſion of Nadir Shah, the Penjab, it is credibly aſſerted, was famed for the production of a fine breed of horſes, which circumſtance at leaſt confirms the general opinion, that the horſes now produced there, partake of the Perſian breed; and a ſtrong contraſt in their tempers ſupported by many other diſcriminating marks, will illuſtrate the opinion

founded on the fulleſt inveſtigation of the ſubject that the Tazee is of a diſtinct breed from the genuine Toorkoman, whoſe origin is beyond the reach of enquiry, but a comparative view of the conſtituents of the two horſes may better aid this opinion than the flimzineſs of conjecture, while common experience will confirm the diſſimiliarity of their general properties.

The Tazee is in general higher than the Toorky, his withers lean and well raiſed, whereas the Toorky is uſually rather inclined to be heavy in the forehand and oftentimes lower before than behind, with his ſhoulders leſs free, but is broader over the fillets than the Tazee, having alſo for the proportion of his height a deeper waiſt; a fulneſs at the ſetting on of the head, which prevents his yielding duly to the hand is a fault very common to Toorky's, and rarely found in the Tazee; but one of the ſtrongeſt and leaſt variable, is the appearance of the vertebræ and the carriage of the tail: In the Toorky, the former appears to be ſunk between the riſing muſcle on each ſide, and he is much more round and plump in the croop, than the Tazee; and the tail, though well carried, ſtarts

ſome

ſome what abruptly from the croop: whereas in the Tazee, the vertebræ is diſtinctly ſeen riſing above the muſcle on each ſide, marking ſtrong'y the joints of it, carrying the tail clear of the croop, in reſemblance to an Engliſh hunter.

The Toorky's ears are large and lax, whereas thoſe of a Tazee are remarkable for form, and expreſſion.

In oppoſition to the placidity of temper in the Toorky, the organs of ſenſation in the Tazee are often ſo exquiſitely delicate, that the ſmalleſt abuſe of them, renders the latter fretful and impatient, producing not uncommonly all the inconveniency and danger attendant on vice; without the moſt ſkilful management this horſe being vigorous and of quick action, often becomes uſeleſs to his owner, from the exceſs of a good quality; once deemed wicked, he continues to retain the reproach, and is treated with rigour, as if by nature ill-tempered; until from reſentment and being conſtantly armed in expectation of ill-uſage, he becomes and remains really ſo; unleſs

leſs he fortunately falls into the hands of an owner, who, by a knowledge of his true diſpoſition, recovers his confidence, and reclaims his manners.

For theſe reaſons Tazees are in leſs requeſt, than Toorky's; Tazee and Vice are received as ſynonimous, and theſe horſes of daring and lofty tempers are branded as vicious, tho' experience declares, when well managed, they will exhibit generoſity equal to or ſurpaſſing the Toorky, with an aptneſs of obedience he cannot boaſt; yet ſuch is the imputation thrown on this ſuperior claſs, an opinion aided by the degenerated race hereafter deſcribed, bearing the appellation of Tazee, whoſe qualities of temper are not more foreign to the natural diſpoſition of a well bred Tazee, than his form is a departure from the beautiful ſymmetry of that caſt.

CUTCH TAZEE.

CUTCH or KETCH TAZEE brought from the Gulph of Sind or Indus, a horſe whoſe ſuperior qualities equal the high reputation of his caſt.

This breed is ſaid to have been croſſed by Arabs, and the accident to which the improvement of this branch of Tazees is indebted, is accounted for thus, * an Arabian merchant had ſix choice Arab horſes on board his ſhip, which was caſt away in the Gulph of Sind, from which horſes, the breed termed Cutch or Ketch Tazees, is ſuppoſed to have ſprung.

Some points of theſe horſes greatly ſupport this opinion, by their ſtrong reſemblance to the Arab, particularly in the head and creſt; they are not uncommonly ſixteen hands high.

Among horſes of this caſt are found, ſome with a remarkable fall in their backs, ſo ſudden and hollow, as to give the appearance of a broken back, but this

* Vide Ayeen Akberry, Volume I. Page 167.

peculiar

peculiar conformation is ſaid to be natural; among the natives it is no objection, on the contrary, they are ſold to them at very high prices.

What produced this deviation or whether it originated in a defect is a matter of curious ſpeculation and worthy enquiry, thus much we know, that it does not appear in their progenitors, and it is a received opinion of Writers on the ſubject, among whom the Duke of Newcaſtle, (that inſtances have appeared of the offspring imbibing in the womb, the form and qualities of the Sire or Dam either natural or acquired.)

Theſe horſes are very ſhewy in their carriage, and ſtately in their movements; as Jockeys term it, carrying both ends well; an effect greatly aided by the fall in their backs, but conſidering this formation on mechanical principles, I do not imagine they can poſſeſs equal powers with horſes ſtraight backed: I have invariably obſerved them to move their loins, and hind quarters, with leſs vigour and unity; in the Jockey term leaving their hind legs behind them, and conſtantly bruſhing the ground with their toes.

This may perhaps be expreſſed by referring the obſervation to the different appearances between horſes of ordinary, aud ſuperior powers.

A horſe of a looſe and feeble ſtructure ſeems in his movement as having made his exertion dwelling as it were on the ſtroke, while the muſcular and vigorous horſe in his animated action, diſdaining relief, appears flying from the ground, and always in the very act of making his ſpring.

The adjoining Province of Cottiwar produces horſes of a make the reverſe of thoſe of Ketch, having their backs raiſed or hogged;—in equal eſteem and repute among the natives with the foregoing.

The one ſhewn to me was a horſe of uncommon ſtrength, ſpeed, and activity, and in every quality valuable; but what particularly excited my ſurprize, was his having a carriage remarkably gay and light, carrying his head and tail with peculiar grace, a beauty rarely attendant on hog-backed horſes; that particular make depreſſing uſually the extreme ends.

The

The great variety which has been bred from the caſts treated of and their mixtures with horſes of different countries, it would be almoſt impoſſible to define with accuracy; Horſes immediately ſprung from thoſe I have deſcribed, may be marked; but the various gradations and changes we daily ſee cannot be traced minutely, though retaining evidently the appearance of high caſt; all that can be ſaid with due confidence on ſuch occaſions is that they are horſes of blood or good breed, and from among them, many very valuable for beauty and powers may be ſelected: Theſe horſes are included under the terms Toorky and Tazee with the addition of the name of the country where bred, or place whence procured, as Cottiwar Tazee a horſe produced near Guzerat, Domaan Tazee brought from the hills bordering on Candahar, with many others too numerous to detail from the Banks of the Sind ſpecifying no diſtinct breed.

MAHRATTA TAZEE.

MAHRATTA TAZEE a term commonly received as expreſſing a particular and diſtinct caſt—This horſe is oftentimes produced from ſuch as are of approved deſcent, and frequently from promiſcuous mixtures, the term in itſelf implies no ſeparate or peculiar breed, but leads to the opinion of a good horſe from a capacity to endure and even thrive under the moſt unexampled hardſhips and uncommon exertions.

COMMON

COMMON TAZEE.

THESE are horſes differing in their make, temper, and quality; many of which prove uſeful and hardy; ſome there are who carry conſpicuouſly marks of reſpectable genealogy, while others are ſo mixed that no trace is left of any particular breed, and are produced in many parts of the country even in the Engliſh provinces, but chiefly in the country of Malva, and Bundlechund; To theſe as uſed in general for inferior purpoſes, a character is to be affixed individually by their ſervices only, being horſes of dubious extraction.

They are known under the term Tazee, in common acceptation a mean horſe, in oppoſition to the true interpretation of the word as before explained.

The generality of this denomination have neither beauty nor ſtrength, are of a fretful diſpoſition, and

and impetuous on the onſet, and being commonly of a ſlight conformation they become ſoon diſpirited and jaded.

Theſe horſes have long barrels, long weak legs, lax paſterns, narrow cheſts, and conſequently point their toes outward; ſmall flat joints, and very ſlightly put together, their heads are ill ſhaped and long, with contracted noſtrils, their eyes ſmall, and ſunk into their heads, with an inanimate ſullen aſpect, expreſſive of jealouſy, timidity, and deſign—Among the moſt ſtriking marks diſtinguiſhing the well bred Tazee from the one we are now treating of, is the form of the ears which though commonly not badly carried, are ill ſhaped and ſo long, that when the animal is intent on any ſound or object in front of him, the extreme ends nearly touch each other: In the well bred Tazee, the creſt riſes in its due place near the ſhoulder, and is bare and flat towards the ears; and the neck on each ſide gradually leſſens to the head, whereas in the common Tazee, the reverſe is ſeen. The termination of the neck and each ſide of it towards the inſertion at the head riſe and project ſuddenly cloſe to the ears, from thence ſpare and lean to the

the ſhoulders, with a deep hollow on each ſide towards the cheſt.

In a well made horſe, the reins of the bridle are widely ſeparated by the fulneſs of his neck, in the common Tazee they lead in a ſtraight line from the hand to the cheek of the bit, leaving a vacancy between them and the neck.

The fire and ardour diſplayed by the noſtrils of a high bred horſe when he is rouſed into action, are too generally known, and enthuſiaſtically admired, to require deſcription, marking a ſuperiority over the horſe of ordinary extraction; yet, in the common Tazee, deformities are ſo concealed by high feeding and ſkill, that he appears even to advantage; on a ſlight view he is calculated to deceive the unwary, and thoſe not converſant in the caſts and points of horſes. Gentlemen upon their arrival from Europe are particularly open to deception in this horſe, biaſſed by a figure bearing oftentimes a reſemblance to an Engliſh one, the recollection of whoſe form and general appearance they make their only criterion.

But as the horſes under the term Tazee in the ordinary acceptation are variouſly produced, ſo from among them may be ſelected ſome though with vicious and untoward tempers, endowed with ſtrength, powers, and perſeverance, in an equal degree with thoſe of the firſt caſt; but, conſtant exerciſe, and diſcipline will be found neceſſary to preſerve them under due management; By theſe means in the hands of a good rider, they will ſometimes perform wonders; let them remain but a few days without this accuſtomed exerciſes, they as certainly return to their vicious habits, and diſplay a diabolical ſpirit; a conſtant and good rider keeping but one horſe, and having the good fortune to be ſucceſsful, will find him equal to any ſervice he can reaſonably exact, while he ſhall retain his ſtrength and vigour, which are of courſe limited to a much ſhorter period than in horſes of high caſt. By a happy orgazination and muſcular power, a horſe of low extraction may equal or ſurpaſs one of the firſt caſt, and ~~ſerm~~ from a propagation ſo diffuſe as produces theſe horſes, numbers may be procured to anſwer the above deſcription, though in general, chance rather than judgement, leads to the poſſeſſion of them, extraordinary muſcular powers often lying concealed under the moſt offenſive external

ternal appearance; a minute and accurate obſerver, may trace their ſeat, though in the ſelection of a horſe we rarely ſeek for latent good qualities when the eye is diſguſted by deformity. A horſe of true proportions will ſtrike the fancy and draw the approbation of every beholder, we immediately aſſent to the beauty of the object, and ſymmetry is generally accompanied with proportionable powers; but judgement and knowledge of a horſe are diſplayed in ſelecting one poſſeſſing great powers under the cover of an ill favoured outward appearance and diſcriminating from among thoſe of a pleaſing form ſuch as are devoid of them.

The forbidding appearance of thoſe above deſcribed in many inſtances ariſes from the impoſſibility of making them keep their fleſh under exerciſe, owing to the fretfulneſs of their tempers.

Though it would be difficult to ſelect inſtances within general knowledge of horſes emerging from their race, moſt people in their own experience I think can advert to ſome. The owners are the laſt to ac-

knowledge it; for, they in return for their good qualities dub them of high caſt, in ſome ſimilitude to a man riſing from an humble condition, to wealth and notice, denying the lowneſs of his extraction.

Too much ſtreſs cannot be laid on caſt nor on the neceſſity of a diſcriminating acquaintance with horſes well bred and thoſe of no caſt, without which a purchaſer will find to his coſt and diſappointment, how vain in this country is the expectation of ſucceſs in his dealings with horſe merchants.

The opinions I have preſumed to offer here, will perhaps oppoſe the prejudices of ſome, particularly ſuch as expect good horſes by reducing to practice in India the knowledge required in Europe, but thoſe who have acquired information on the ſubject, or whoſe fondneſs for horſes has drawn their attention particularly to their qualities, know that caſt is an indiſpenſable property in a valuable horſe.

Information on the ſubject is very difficult to be obtained,

tained, for on the moſt aſſiduous enquiry among the natives, I have ſeldom met with any who gave themſelves pains to procure it, nor one of them able to give a diſtinct relation of the method of breeding horſes, or their mixtures; their accounts are either hearſay or conjectural, widely differing from each other; they ſeem indeed, equally with ourſelves, unacquainted with the ſubject, the merchants who furniſh us with horſes, and from whom we procure our information, are for the moſt part merely dealers, who look no further than the purchaſe and ſale; few of them have ever been in the parts of the country where the horſes are bred, but procure them at eſtabliſhed fairs to which they are brought by breeders, with whom they have no other intercouſe beyond their immediate dealings, and a want of curioſity precludes all enquiry.

The two principal annual fairs are held at Bicanneer and Paker near Agimere.

To theſe marts horſes of every denomination are taken. Thoſe that remain unſold are conveyed to

a fair held at Chankerrie in the province of Malva, where they annually expoſe for ſale about five thouſand horſes of all caſts and mixtures, from which the Marhatta cavalry is in great part ſupplied.

The Nizam alſo ſupplies his cavalry principally from the above fair; and from the horſes aſſembled there, petty dealers ſelect ſtrings compoſed chiefly of the refuſe, which they bring into the Engliſh territories where they find a ready ſale.

GOWT.

THE GOWT or HILL TOORKY bred in the mountains of Tibet is ſmall and hardy, in height that of a pony, but with ſtrength, bone and bulk, far exceeding that proportion, inſomuch as to fill a harneſs calculated in width for a horſe of fifteen hands.

Theſe horſes are not to be ſurpaſſed by any in labour and hardineſs, they preſerve ſpirit under fatigue or endurance of ſcanty proviſions, and are ſeldom diſpoſed to vice, yet are diſcredited by a very exceptionable defect, a calloſity of mouth, reſiſting the bit in ſo violent a degree as to render the uſe of them extremely dangerous, being at times totally ungovernable; this perhaps proceeds in ſome meaſure from the little attention beſtowed to form their mouths when young, but the general prevalency of this extraordinary inſenſibility in thoſe horſes, may be aſcribed I conceive with more ſeeming property to the natural

natural ſtructure of the fore-parts, and the rigid conformation of their necks and creſts, producing a reſiſtance to the hand in conſequence of that peculiarity, which in time ſerves completely to deſtroy all delicacy of ſenſation in the bars of the mouth, and ultimately to render them irrecoverably callous.

TANGHIAN.

TANGHIAN.

THE TANGHIAN is procured from the firſt range of mountains to the northward of Cooch-Behar, he has nearly the character aſcribed to the Gowt or Hill Toorky, is about the ſame ſize, and equally well known for his ſpirited perſeverance under the moſt arduous labours. His ſtrength greatly exceeds what might be expected from his ſize, acting under a load painful to the eye and only to be reconciled by his experienced powers.

Theſe horſes are of all colours and mixtures, commonly pyebald, and in oppoſition to the Gowt have commonly ſhort docks, they live to a great age, and are procured at a ſmall price, conſequently moſt in common uſe by the natives; among the Tanghians are found natural pacers, a quality that renders them particularly ſerviceable as hacks, but this horſe as the Gowt before mentioned, is headſtrong to ſo great a degree

degree of inſenſibility and from the ſame cauſe, that however ſerviceable they are ſeldom uſed, particularly driven with pleaſure, by Europeans.

RAHWAL

RAHWAL *or* RAHWAR.

AMONG the Gowt or Hill Toorky and Tanghian are to be met with, oftener than in other horſes, natural pacers, moving the two legs on the ſame ſide at each ſtep, as a Camel or an Elephant.

The powers of a natural Rahwaler are uſually confined to this pace only, being ſeldom practiſed in any other, thoſe which execute it beſt lift their legs very high; particularly the fore legs, with an open cheſt and bold action, in reſemblance to a horſe in the piaffer; they perform it at a wonderful rate, not uncommonly keeping a well going horſe in a hand gallop, moving with great facility to themſelves, and eaſe and ſafety to the rider.

This gift is particularly eſteemed, horſes endowed with it by nature are ſold at prices, which to a

ſtranger would be almoſt incredible, it is alſo taught to horſes of every denomination.

La Gereriniere in his Treatiſe on Horſemanſhip, ſays that this pace is the effect of weakneſs, and that horſes in performing it are ſoon fatigued. Whatever may have eſtabliſhed this opinion in Europe, it muſt yield to experience of the contrary in India, where natural pacers are found among horſes as remarkable for their bone and muſcular ſtrength, as the extraordinary ſwiftneſs and continuance with which they perform it; this pace is very general among the Uſbek Toorkies.

Theſe horſes on ſevere journies and under great weights exceed all others, and in ſuch eſtimation are they held, that every man of faſhion or figure in Hindoſtan, has many for his own riding, or as appendages to his dignity.

The Rahwal is eſtabliſhed by a machinery in ſome reſemblance to the trammels uſed in Europe for the ſame purpoſe, but it is not found to ſucceed equal

to

to the natural, which is always ſwifter than the acquired Rahwal.* From the confinement of the legs during training, which becomes habitual, it is impoſſible it ſhould equal the natural Rahwal, and compared with it, it is a ſhuffling, dangerous gait, and a horſe in performing it, particularly when tired, is conſtantly tripping and kicking the ſtones before him, to the greater danger of falling; yet, horſes of the firſt caſt are eſteemed by the natives more complete for even the acquired Amble.

The wild horſes in America are ſaid to poſſeſs this pace naturally, an inſtance however not in proof that the Rahwal or Amble was originally natural to them, as the breed now wild was tranſported by the Spaniards into America, and the amble may have been preſerved by habit, it being well aſcertained that colts following their dams by inſtinctive imitations, acquire their movements.

* Duke of Newcaſtle.

SERISSEE.

SERISS in the diſtrict of Gazipore, produces a race of horſes from the moſt promiſcuous intercourſes and croſſes the imagination can frame, which having been promoted by the caſual intermixture of good horſes and confined to a particular ſoil, have become a diſtinct breed, partaking in a particular degree of good and bad qualities; indeed the variety to be found among them in ſhape, ſize, and temper, is a ſtriking proof of the diverſity of their extraction.

They are ſometimes vicious, but when under good management and in conſtant exerciſe, diſplay perſeverance and vivacity, in any ſervice to which they can be applied, and are very uſefully employed as hunters, and make good hacks either for the draught or ſaddle.

Theſe horſes are from thirteen to fourteen and a half hands high, ſometimes well made and hand-

ſome

ſome, and are procured at ſeveral annual fairs upon the banks of the Ganges from Hadjipoor to Gazipoor, in the months of November and December, at which ſtrings are offered for ſale, even the beſt at ſo low a price as eighty or one hundred rupees; ſimilar horſes are produced in Darbungha, by which laſt term they are alſo known, and ſometimes are ſelected by the pedling merchants, pampered with ſkill and addreſs, and ſold as of good extraction.

Good horſes may be found amongſt them—Though thoſe who have ſought their qualities by the few ſelected from the hords, are very liable to be miſled in their general character.

At the battle of Buxar, many horſes of high caſt were left wounded on the field, and by other means were taken poſſeſſion of by the zemindars of that country, which are ſuppoſed greatly to have aſſiſted the breed.

At the above places are alſo to be procured at a proportionable rate with the horſes, mares, from among which

which may be choſen many well grown and handſome, in general they are higher than the horſe, but uſually very ſlight: with light weights they are uſeful and pleaſant for the ſaddle.

They may be made very ſerviceable in harneſs, though in general of too ſlight a conformation to be driven in a heavy carriage in pairs only, except for very eaſy work, or where the number of them will ſupply a frequent relief, the neceſſity of which is compenſated for in the ſmall riſk, cheapneſs, and facility with which they are procured, they will laſt of courſe in proportion to the goodneſs of their breed, but mares of a good extraction and well grown, are ſcarcely inferior to horſes, and for many purpoſes have the advantage over them, for carriages particularly, inſomuch that their qualities would warrant a more general uſe of them; from their tractable and gentle diſpoſitions, having no deſire to quarrel with each other, they may be turned looſe promiſcuouſly together, preſerving the utmoſt harmony,

The beſt are produced in the Penjeb, Sirhind, Agimere, and the Decan.

TATTOO.

TATTOO.

THE TATTOO as the peculiar production of India, becomes a neceſſary part in a deſcription of the horſes of that country, an account of which is given in Buffon's Natural Hiſtory.

In the compariſon with the elegancy of a horſe, of true proportions, the Tattoo correſponds to the meanneſs there aſcribed to him; but rating him by his ſervices he would not diſgrace a panegyriſt.

The general and moſt laborious uſes to which theſe animals are applied, evince their utility, inſomuch that through the moſt arduous campaigns performed in India, the neceſſaries of the ſoldiers, followers, and even their families, are conveyed principally by their means; the patient endurance with which they perform their taſks, through almoſt incredible hardſhips, and under very heavy burdens, excite

cite in the beholders no leſs admiration, than compaſſion; in return, they receive uſually but liberty to pick a ſcanty ſubſiſtance on an almoſt barren plain, yet they rarely fail in theſe exactions, and while with aſſiduity a horſe of a high price and eſtimation, can with difficulty be ſupported through the fatigues of a campaign, the Tattoo thrives under a ſcarcity approaching to famine; many inſtances have proved that a good ſelection from this claſs has in a contention for ſpeed out-ſtripped every other horſe.

COLOUR

COLOURS & MARKS.

ALL who have written on horſes have attributed much to the influence of colour on their conſtitutions, but by no means favored the opinion of a horſes temper being determined by a particular diſpoſition of it, and I am of opinion, that colour is often ſuffered to biaſs the deciſion on a horſes temper and goodneſs, when it ſhould be conſidered as only detracting from his beauty, and that a horſe of ſymmetry, juſt action, and of good caſt, ſhould not be under-valued by any diſpoſition of colour; indeed I have known ſome of the beſt jockeys fully conſcious of a horſes powers, and ſuperiority, who have been very indifferent to irrigularity of marks: Thus much however is certain, that ſome colours denote durability and hardineſs, more than others, and are more beautiful, as the Dappled Grey, Silver Grey, Bays of all ſhades, particularly the Dappled, Golden, and Blood Bays, with the legs, muzzle, tails, and liſt down the back, black; Nutmeg Greys, Dark Duns, with mane, muzzle, tail, and legs black; alſo Dark Cheſnuts, are found

to be the beſt, and moſt beautiful. The general goodneſs of roans in India, has particularly excited my partiality; among black horſes are found many good, but I think, leſs ſo in general than in thoſe of the colours before mentioned, they are often ſullen, and untoward, particularly thoſe who have no white. Horſes having a little white, poſſeſs more animation than thoſe of one entire colour, and this may have given riſe to the opinion that marks do forcibly indicate a vicious diſpoſition, experience however will prove, that vivacity is too frequently taken for ſymtoms of vice. It is obſerved by Lord Pembroke, and that opinion I have found well ſupported in India, *Horſes are rarely by nature vicious*, on the contrary, however tenacious, and petulant, very few but may be rendered ſerviceable, as our regiment of cavalry compoſed of ſtone horſes will prove, where all varieties of diſpoſition unavoidably meet, and many are ſold for that purpoſe, whoſe tempers having been ſpoiled in private hands, are conſidered uſeleſs for any other purpoſe, yet, we ſee even the moſt untoward, yield obedience to perſeverance and dicipline.

In

In horſes of high caſt, I do not remember ever to have ſeen one vicious, that had not become ſo by violent uſage, or from having, either by careleſsneſs, or deſign been ſuffered to cover, which will operate on the diſpoſitions of ſome horſes even to the rendering them frantic.

Among ſuch as have had marks of white on them, I have ſeen as few incorrect in their tempers as among thoſe without theſe peculiarities; for inſtance, in the Mojenniſs, is to be found every mark the variety of arrangement can ſuggeſt, yet no horſe is eſteemed to be by nature more mild, gentle, or more ſerviceable.

The variety of marks and colours that are objected to, are moſt commonly obſerved in Tazees of all denominations, and theſe horſes being in their organization moſt ſuſceptible, that quality is often aſcribed to the conſequence of particular marks, which in reality, is but the peculiar characteriſtic of their breed, as I have endeavoured to eſtabliſh in treating more fully of this caſt.

Sorrels, are commonly waſhy and of irritable tempers, White and Light Duns, with white manes and tails, are commonly of a delicate texture, and weak conſtitutions, by white, I mean, a horſe whoſe ſkin is white, a horſe with a black ſkin, however white his coat may be, is of the claſs of greys, the hair of moſt grey horſes becomes white.

Pyebalds in Europe are not highly eſteemed, probably more from ſingularity of appearance, than being conſidered defective.

In India, among horſes of the firſt caſt, we find many pyebalds, beautiful as well by the arrangement of colours, as their ſymmetry, particularly cheſnut pyebalds.

White horſes, with eyes, noſtrils, ſheath, &c. black, are beautiful, thoſe I remember to have ſeen, were of Perſian extraction.

Feathers on the neck lying cloſe under the mane,

are

are eſteemed recommendatory as well in Europe as in India. They are ſometimes on both ſides, which in the ſuperſtitious minds of the natives is eſential to their value, as a prognoſtic of ſucceſs and proſperity; in inſtances where its fellow, or anſwer (as it is called) is wanting, a horſe though endowed with every quality, and power, will be rejected as unlucky.

Theſe marks are ſo highly eſteemed by the natives, that the addition of a feather particularly placed, greatly enhances the value; upon thoſe of high blood, theſe marks are generally found, and they are ſo decidedly marks of high breed, that they are never to be ſeen on horſes of entirely low extraction. To the general opinion of marks, and colours, I can yield no further a belief of its influence on the temper, than is due in reſpect to one commonly received; on the contrary, in purchaſing a horſe for my own uſe, I would not reject one of high caſt, with eſſential good points, having every mark and colour, received by the natives as indications of bad qualities; though in purchaſing for another, I might be induced to ſubmit to the force of general opinion.

I have before obſerved, that the colours of White and Light Dun, denote debility, alſo in ſome degree thoſe which approach neareſt to them; nevertheleſs, among Toorkies, are to be found ſerviceable, hardy, horſes of a light dun, for ſuch is the influence of caſt, that it ſhould ſometimes even ſuperſede general maxims, but when this colour ſhall occur in a horſe of low caſt, a purchaſer will do well to reject him.

The influence of marks of all kinds is ſo very extenſive in the opinions of the natives, as would ſcarcely gain credit among thoſe unacquainted with their prejudices and ſuperſtitions, many of which are doubtleſs well founded, and ſuch as do not come within, but even oppoſe our experience, we ought not to reject with diſdain, for among the various opinions eſtabliſhed by mankind, there are few, I believe, but have been originally formed on accurate obſervation, and though handed down to us diſtorted, much uſeful information may be collected from them; with reſpect to thoſe on horſes in India, the moſt futile concluſions are ſometimes formed, while others are ſo well founded, as ſhould ſecure to all, moderation and a liberal indulgence.

The

The TEMPERS *of* HORSES *in* INDIA, COMPARED *with thoſe of* ENGLAND.

THE ill-temper and vice, aſcribed to horſes in India form a ſubject of common complaint, but on inveſtigation it will be found that the faulty habits and manners which render them exceptionable, and often-times uſeleſs, orginate, not in a natural defect, but in theſe cauſes,—The fire and irritability natural to a ſtone horſe, the want of method in thoſe to whoſe care the horſe is entruſted, and, often-times in demanding from a horſe that which he has never been taught to perform; the conſequences reſulting from ſuch treatment, produce frequent compariſons of the horſes in India with thoſe of England, to the diſadvantage of the former, as well in reſpect to tempers, as their capacity to undergo labour.

In

In ſuch compariſons, we ſhould never ſeparate from our conſideration, that the horſes in general uſe in England, whether for military, or other purpoſes, are caſtrated; the few exceptions to this cuſtom will aſſiſt to prove that their tempers have ſtronger tints of vice, than appear in the horſes of India.

No part of the world produces ſtone horſes more vicious than England, and it is by the moſt unremitting labour that the few in common uſe are preſerved in due obedience: An Engliſh ſtone-horſe in the ſtable, is confined and tended with a caution more beſpeaking a tyger than a domeſticated animal, nor are they thought ſecure without the additional precaution of a ſtrong bar acroſs the ſtall; let this be compared with the careleſs ſuperintendance, and ſlight reſtraint to which horſes in India yield, whoſe docility of manners render them inoffenſive, and even ſubmiſſive to ſtrangers when ſtanding promiſcuoſly with mares.—In England an inſtance of a horſe being uſed for the ſaddle after having covered, is very rare, in India common, inſomuch that among the natives (the Mahrattas in particular) horſes are permitted to cover ſtill continuing their ſervices, mixing promiſcuouſly with

with mares and horſes without inconveniency, and we have every reaſon to believe many of the horſes of high caſt that we purchaſe from dealers, are ſuffered to propagate before they fall into our hands, and few are rendered vicious by ſuch indulgence.

The horſes in England, from colts are trained to, and initiated in the particular ſervices for which they are deſigned by profeſſional people; theſe horſes by the early impreſſion of good habits, having their fire tempered by caſtration, rarely relax, unleſs in a want of ſpirit to perform their taſk. That the Engliſh horſes are deficient in vivacity, the beſt writers on the ſubject contribute to prove, for which reaſon we ſee the manage there compoſed chiefly of foreigners, and that ſtone horſes become daily more in uſe.

No horſes poſſeſs more genuine ſpirit than thoſe bred in England, but the peculiar appropriation of their powers precludes a diſplay of them excepting in the race, or the chace. Theſe horſes are nearly allied to Foreigners, and to preſerve the breed a conſtant ſupply of Arabs and Perſians is eſſential. So ſenſible

are our countrymen of the influence of blood (what we term caſt) that a few inſtances excepted, no horſes are eſteemed valuable, but ſuch as are deſcended from them.

Let us reflect for a moment on the circumſtances under which horſes fall into our hands compared with thoſe attendant on an Engliſh horſe.

When horſes are ſelected by merchants for ſale, they are put to exerciſes calculated to diſplay their utmoſt beauty, and are pampered with ſkill and addreſs ſcarcely to be equalled by the beſt grooms in England, and ſurpaſſed by none. To effect this they ſpare neither pains nor expence, without which they cannot hope to procure the value of a good horſe, but with thoſe advantages, the *bounds* of their demands and often times their ſucceſs, are no leſs unlimited than our neceſſities, want of caution, and, want of ſkill.

In general, it cannot be ſaid that the horſes received from merchants are broke, the movements in which they are practiſed are only calculated to exhibit

exhibit them advantageouſly for ſale in the momemt of trial, movements which tend but little to eſtabliſh good paces and ſteady manners, on the contrary, in thoſe of an irritable and violent ſpirit, they become often an inſuperable objection to unſkilful and diffident riders.

From a want of judicious training, ſo much do ſome of the fineſt horſes fall ſhort of the expectations of their owners as to be ſometimes totally laid aſide, or perhaps only confirmed in untoward manners; againſt this inconveniency the moſt docile diſpoſition is no ſecurity, a horſe of flexible temper is open to the acquiſition of bad, equally with good habits, and though he may never prove actually vicious, he may be rendered dangerous by the impreſſion of a multiplicity of awkward movements, without the acquirement of any good one, but if he happen to be of an irritable temper, hot, and impetuous, the progreſs will be nearly what I have endeavoured to delineate in treating of the Tazee. In the hands of profeſſional men thoſe inconveniences would be removed, and here it is that the want of maſters is felt, to ſay nothing of the numbers which would by their ſkill be reclaimed from vi-

cious tricks, on the contrary how many caſes are their where the owners having no reference to ſkill ſuperior to their own, bad habits become rivetted beyond the power of art to eradicate, and horſes ſelected with judgement are conſidered incapable of thoſe ſervices, in which, under the ſame advantages of education with Engliſh horſes, nature had formed them to excel. In a moment of diſappointment they are often applied to purpoſes unworthy of their powers, becoming thereby almoſt totally loſt to their owners.

There are to be met with in India horſes among thoſe of high caſt, having ſuppleneſs of action, juſt ſenſibility of mouth, compliancy of diſpoſition, and natural manners, equal to what art can produce. Theſe horſes while even freſh from the merchants, are mounted on a parade amidſt the firing and glitter of military exhibition, calculated from its novelty to alarm, yet they ſhew themſelves firm, tractable, and placid, with a ſtatelyneſs of carriage, and a correctneſs that would credit the hand of a maſter; this is rare in England, one reaſon for which may be aſſigned, that the ſame animal, doubtful and timid in his action, being a gelding, had he been left in a perfect

ſtate

ſtate might have poſſeſſed courage, and vigour, qualities in which the Engliſh horſes are by maſters reputed to be deficient; for parade, the turf, and the chaſe, ſtone horſes have ever been prefered, and we ſee them daily brought into more general uſe.

For arduous, and continued labour, the preference has been given to geldings, while the palm for prompt vigorous and muſcular exertions has been decidedly decreed in favour of horſes, with reſpect to thoſe of India, ſuch inſtances ſtand eſtabliſhed of their powers both individually and in a body, as might among ſtrangers lead to a ſuſpicion of partiality.

For the preference here given to horſes in India over thoſe of England, I look for ſupport to the compariſon made by many gentlemen who have returned from India to Europe, whoſe reports have ſtrongly corroborated that opinion.

OBSERVATIONS

OBSERVATIONS *on Purchaſing from Dealers.*

WHEN you ſhall have determined on the horſe you propoſe to purchaſe, the next conſideration is to ſecure yourſelf from diſappointment as to his capacity and ſoundneſs.

Dealers in India evince great fineſſe in the concealment of a horſe's particular defect, but leſs ſkill in diſplaying him to advantage through his paces than is practiſed in England:—a rider to a horſe-dealer in Europe diſcovers inſtantly the propenſity of his horſe, and indulges him in thoſe movements only, which though they may not generally excite approval, catch the fancy for particular purpoſes; an advantage not equally ſtudied by eaſtern riders, who purſue only one mode, with a very indiſtinct knowledge of the cadenced movements of a well going horſe.

The

The practice in Hindoſtan, as ſoon a colt is mounted, is, to throw him on his haunches, or rather on his hocks, before the animal has ſtrength to ſupport his own weight, ſo partially diſpoſed. This leſſon given with the utmoſt ſkill, ſhould be applied only in the high finiſhing of a horſe for parade; if impreſſed before a horſe be well ſuppled in all his paces, it will prove an inſurmountable impediment to his ever acquiring thoſe that are ſteady and free.

By ſuch treatment many lameneſſes and weakneſſes are produced in horſes before they have paſſed their infancy.

The trial given by dealers, calling all the powers of a horſe into action, ſeizes the attention, exhibiting often wonderful beauty, ſuffer the chabukſwaar therefore to ſhew him in the uſual manner, for though in continuation ſuch exertions prove detrimental, and oftentimes injurious to the temper, once performed, may give a juſt idea of the horſe's powers, and what he is capable of being rouſed to, but if you can detain him, make a trial by means more ſcrutinizing, exerciſe your experience, and by repeated obſerva-

tions

tions the moſt unpractiſed will find himſelf if not equal to acute diſcrimination, certainly competent to ſecure himſelf from groſs impoſition. The niceſt eye can form no adequate opinion of a horſe under the reſtraint of a ſevere excruciating bit, and martingale, with forced and violent action, produced by a conſtant dread of the whip.

Let the horſe you ſelect for a trial be ſtripped, take off the martingale, and let one of your own people, (who being a ſtranger to him will not know how to humour defects or conceal any diſpoſitions he may have to vice, &c.); walk and trot him in a ſtrait line, ſtand alternately before and behind him, obſerve well if he has any inequality in his motions, ſee if he ſteps firmly on the ground, ſtop him often, put him on again, obſerve whether in ſetting off, he has a partiality for either leg, beyond that which ſeems to be natural to horſes in every part of the world, of taking off with the left.

Dealers ſometimes bring horſes for examination heated, by which many bad qualities and defects are concealed; dull horſes are animated, while the vicious

paſs

paſs as merely mettleſome; with many other diſadvantages to the purchaſer, endleſs to mention.

If the horſe be heated keep him till cool in the ſtable, go up to him by yourſelf, examine him very accurately, obſerve his general manners, and above all things to judge of his temper, watch every turn of his eye:—A horſe never plays a vicious trick or thinks of one, without ſhewing his deſigns, or diſpoſitions by his eye; ſtudy the eye of a horſe for a quarter of an hour during the uſual operations of a ſtable, and you will be enabled to form ſome opinion of his temper, and diſpoſition.

Various are the means by which to conceal a horſes bad propenſities, opium is a common one, but if a horſe has had it a conſiderable time, a peculiar heavineſs will appear in his eyes, with flaſhes of his natural diſpoſition. By much handling of and familiarity with a horſe in a ſtable, though you can draw no concluſion as to any acquired bad habits, you may nearly aſcertain his natural temper; this ſhould be done to all horſes with the ſame precautions as if you

know them to be vicious, and it may not be amiſs to add one obſervation, which will be found generally ſupported, viz.—In approaching your hand as if to cover the eye of a good tempered horſe, he will ſhut it as confiding in your generoſity, while a vicious one immediately collects all his powers, and is watchful of an opportunity to ſurprize you.

In the wild uncultivated ſtate which a freſh horſe is found to be, in the hands of a merchant, taking alſo in conſideration a generally full habit, his movements cannot always be the criterion of his powers, being as likely to prejudice a purchaſer againſt, as in favour of him; nor, would I even decide againſt a horſes capacity by riding him in that ſtate, but prefer a trial in hand, where if he moves juſtly, he will doubtleſs improve under judicious training.

Repeat the trial given before, let your own ſervant gently trot him, let his hand be apart from the horſe's mouth, which ſhould be unreſtrained if the horſe will ſuffer it.—Take notice, whether the legs he takes off with, (for inſtance,) if the off fore,

fore, and near hind foot come to the ground at one report, obſerve the action of the tail, if irregular it is bad, if a regular ſwinging motion from ſide to ſide at each ſtep it is a good ſign; remark how he carries his ears,—If lame or in pain, he will ſhew it by backing the ear on the ſide where he feels uneaſineſs, and the action of them will be irregular: Obſerve how attentive he is to noiſe, and objects, and whether his eye looks pleaſant, or ſeems intent on miſchief, if he champs his bit, and carries his tail high, urge him forward and obſerve whether he reſents ſuch aid, or ſhews a readineſs to encreaſe his pace.

The beſt view you can have of a horſe to judge of his action is a right line from head to croup, as every motion ſide-ways alters the point of view, unleſs a man is in the habit of viewing a horſe in the lunge, in which caſe no mode of examination equals it for the diſcovery of a lameneſs.

If you chuſe to have him rode, never let it be with a martingale, let the horſe be tried as much at eaſe as poſſible, that you may know what he really is; a ſtan-

ding martingale is often uſed to keep a horſe from rearing, to conceal defects in his neck, and to give an ordinary brute, a carriage and appearance of high ſpirit.—If he carries his noſe in the air, examine if his jaws are ſufficiently wide in the throttle, ſee that they are not placed too high towards the onſet, leaving no room to carry his head in a good place, a defect particularly common to Toorky's, and not to be remedied: in this caſe, a martingale is applied, which by forcing down his head contrary to its natural place, his throat is compreſſed and the reſpiration interrupted.

Let the bridle be eaſy but commanding, and if he in the ſmalleſt degree ſhews an inclination to give his head, good riding and attention may remedy this bad habit, but if ſo defective in the make of the neck as for a martingale to be neceſſary, reject him, though art may aſſiſt ſhe cannot change nature, a horſe ſo defective will never carry pleaſantly or ſafely, ſuch are only fit for a Carriage, where a martingale is ſcarcely a defect, but in a ſaddle horſe it not only implies one but is productive of ſo many that with thoſe moſt converſant it is deemed unſurmountable.

In

In cenſuring a martingale, I mean a fixed one, a running martingale, which is fixed to rings, through which the reins paſs, though it takes ſomewhat from the intimacy between the hand and mouth, may tend ſometimes to ſet a horſes head, but a ſtiff martingale ever produces conſtrained attitude and action, making a horſe throw his head from right to left to evade the preſſure on his noſe.

This apparatus becomes indeſpenſable to the natives of Hindoſtan, owing to the harſh bits they have in uſe, inſomuch that a Chabukſwaar or Rider from the rigid and violent action of his hand, has no command of his horſe without it, and we find horſes trained by theſe people ſeldom yield but to ſuch violence.

The people here ſpoken of are the Hindoſtany Riders or Brokers, who commonly tranſact bargains with the dealers, and who are daily ſeen parading thro' the ſtreets. Among the Perſian merchants who bring horſes to the upper provinces, an armed bit is rarely uſed, they ride their horſes in a plain ſnaffle, and though they ſometimes uſe a martingale, they do not apply it

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ſo rigidly as the Hindoſtanies. I have ſeen many of their horſes obedient to a light hand, well bitted, confirmed in good paces, and highly dreſſed.

Suſpect ſpavins and weakneſſes of the hocks in every horſe you examine, let your attention be particularly paid to thoſe parts; if there is any appearance of a weakneſs, turn the horſe ſhort to the ſide on which he appears defective, and he will probably drop on it—This particularly applies to a lameneſs before.—Horſes are ſcarcely ever ſpavined in one hock only, which circumſtance occaſions that diſorder to be ſo often overlooked, no inequality appearing in ſize or ſhape.

If you are not perfectly acquainted with the proper form of the hock, do not truſt to the trial given to the horſe, for if the horſe is ſpavined to an equal degree in both hocks, there will be only a ſtiffneſs in them which may paſs eaſily unnoticed; compare the form of the hock with that of a horſe you know to be free from ſpavins, and if a material difference appears, do not purchaſe the horſe till you have examined him, more critically, or if you are doubtful of your

your own judgement, it will be prudent to take advice, at the ſame time obſerve that many horſes have large ill-formed hocks, carrying the appearance of ſpavins, in which thoſe experienced in this diſorder, can alone be able to decide, therefore let ſuſpicion render you cautious, but not haſtily induce you to reject a promiſing horſe—Even if a ſpavin exiſts though palpable to the eye, if it does not interrupt the movement of the joint, nor the action of the muſcle; no lameneſs will enſue, and for ſuch a cauſe a horſe ſhould not be rejected, as very few are totally exempt. from them.

A diffidence pervades the purchaſing of horſes which often defeats its own object, for though merchants doubtleſs ſometimes diſpoſe of unſound, it is not leſs their profeſſion to ſell ſound horſes; from the great trials allowed they often become ſufferers, many horſes being ruined and an imputation of roguery caſt on the merchant, from his horſe being put to very unſeaſonable exertions.

The high pampered ſtate in which horſes in the hands of dealers equally are, is well known, alſo the

ſtate

ſtate of their feet, (hereafter particularly treated of) under theſe circumſtances he is ſometimes puſhed thro' his paces to the diſtreſs and injury of the animal, and then returned to the merchant as ſlothful or unſound, whereas had the purchaſer given the horſe time to recover his wonted activity, by gradual exerciſe, he would have found his judgement confirmed to his choice, and the merchant have eſcaped, as well the imputation of a cheat, as the loſs of his horſe.

Few horſes from the hands of merchants are found ſteady and pliant in their manners, particularly the moſt deſirable, thoſe freſh from the breeders. Here a maſter is required, as thoſe can alone expect ſteady well trained horſes, who can inſtruct, or confirm them in good paces and habits.

Eagerneſs to buy a horſe that ſtrikes the fancy, oftener ſubjects men to impoſition than the art of the dealers, or their own want of ſkill; by leſs haſte in making the purchaſe they would more frequently detect chicanery than be duped by it, and perhaps find ſome advantage in the price of the horſe which is generally

nerally kept up, in proportion to the ſolicitude diſcovered in the purchaſer.

In an intercourſe with dealers theſe cautions may be found uſeful, particularly where a purchaſe is to be made on the ſpot; at the ſame time I believe that the horſe merchants in India, however knaviſh, when treated with conſiderate attention to their cuſtoms, and peculiarities, will be found to deal on fairer terms, than the Engliſh jocky, of which the trials afforded of their horſes is an undeniable proof.

TREAT-

TREATMENT *of the* FEET.

THE treatment of the feet is conſidered of much conſequence to the activity and beauty of a horſe, and every treatiſe on farriery dwells ſo particularly upon it, that little or nothing would be left to remark did not the errors of Farriers in India prompt me to be ſomewhat minute.

Theſe people blindy purſue one eſtabliſhed practice unſupported by any knowledge of the feet; they pare away the heel and frog (parts which ſhould be ſuffered to acquire the greateſt degree of ſtrength) to ſuch a violation of nature, that the coronet is brought nearly to the ground, thereby becoming tender and ſenſible to the ſmalleſt preſſure.

That it is eaſier to prevent than cure diſorders is admitted in all countries, but this applies more forcibly to horſes in India, where fatal conſequences frequently reſult from neglect of the moſt common attentions; yet, in juſtice to the ſices (many among whom

whom ſhew an attachment to their horſes) I believe ſuch conſequences to be occaſioned more by ignorance, a rigid adherence to ſuperſtitious opinions, and a conſtitutional apathy ſcarcely to be ſuperceded, than, from want of good inclination; a culpable diffidence in our own powers of applying the moſt approved European practice to the diſorders which horſes are liable to in India prompts Gentlemen to abandon the charge of their ſtable to their ſervants and ſallootries—I do not mean to condemn the whole claſs of ſallootries; doubtleſs there are many, and, I have known ſome, who have done credit to their profeſſion.

I ſhall particularly ſelect carriage horſes on which to found my remarks, the uſe to which thoſe for the ſaddle are in general applied being not more than ſufficient for the health of the animal during the greater part of the year, while carriage horſes are allowed little relaxation.

The hoofs are ſuffered to grow to an immoderate length and ſize, to the deſtruction of the foot, uneaſineſs and danger to the animal; and the paring knife when

when uſed, is applied, not to the toe which ſhould be ſhortened each time the horſe is ſhod, but to deprive the animal of two eſſential parts, the heel, and, the frog.

A perfect hoof ſhould be pared only to give the ſhoe a flat and even ſeat, that it may be without any partial preſſure, and more ſhould be taken off from the toe, than the heel, leaving the latter higher than the toe, always keeping the frog on the ground; if the heel is very high, pare it, or its length will compreſs and bind the coronet making the horſe ſtand like a goat, where the foot is imperfect, obſervation and compariſon, will point out how nature may be relieved, but particular care ſhould be taken not to let the foot increaſe in length, as a horſe is much more liable to falter, trip, and be ſprained, with long, than ſhort hooſs. At each time of ſhoeing, the ſhoe ſhould not extend in length beyond the heel, nor, be ſuffered to follow the encreaſed ſize of the foot, the hoof muſt be preſerved in its proper ſhape and ſize.

As in a natural ſtate the hoof grows to ſupply the loſs

loſs occaſioned by friction, ſo, it is neceſſary when prevented from wearing by the ſhoe, to pare it away in a proportion equal to what nature would diſcard, or, the foot will be overcharged, heated, and thereby ſubject to lameneſs, and the horſe will contract many bad qualities in his gait, every animal calculating his ſteps to the natural length of his feet, the addition of an inch to the foot of the trueſt going horſe, would put him in continual danger of falling.

There are few horſes, having a habit of tripping, but a particular attention to their feet and ſhoes would entirely remove, or in ſome degree remedy. A line laid from the coronet to the toe, ſhould touch the hoof the whole way; if a hollow appears, the foot ſhould be ſhortened, except it is naturally defective, in which caſe, judgement muſt direct the deviation from general principle.

It is imagined by ſome, that the frog by bearing upon the ground is expoſed to injuries, whereas the contrary is the fact, the frog by conſtant uſe and friction, acquires a degree of hardineſs ſufficient to

ſecure

ſecure it againſt every thing, and a toughneſs equal to any other part of the foot which is not abſolutely defended by the ſhoe; I am confirmed in this opinion by many inſtances of horſes whoſe frogs have been withered from want of action when brought to the ground; and, ſuffered to grow, they have recovered their firmneſs and due ſize, the heel has opened, and the foot improved both in ſhape, and ſtrength, but, if the frog is kept above the level of the ſhoe by cutting, it becomes acutely tender.

The back ſinew leading directly down to the frog is kept in its due ſtate by the action of the frog upon the ground. The circulation which is carried on through the frog from a want of that action becomes languid, and the frog and veſſels in time, loſe much of their power, this muſt always produce weakneſs, and frequently occaſion the horſe to be lame.

This ſtate of the frog does not paſs unnoticed, but the uſual remedy is, ſtopping the feet either with cow dung or greaſe; ſuffer the frog to grow, and if the heels are very high, pare them by degrees, keeping the

the frog clean, often waſhing it with ſpirits, and in the courſe of two months, it will bear on the ground and become firm and healthy.

Before the foot is pared make the horſe ſtand fair and firm, obſerving how far it deviates from a perfect one, and how nearly it may be made ſo; ſome horſes have ſuch flabby feet as render it dangerous to reduce them, and ſuch are accompanied generally with low heels; in theſe caſes you muſt take great care not to deprive them of their ſupport, keep them dry or they are very liable to become tender.

When the foot ſhall be relieved from its rotten parts, the frog ſhould be ſuffered to remain, cleaning it only and paring away the rugged parts. The paring of the hoof, leaving the frog, will of courſe occaſion that part to bear more upon the ground than it did before the operation, promoting that change which ſhould be permitted to take place, for as the frog becomes dry and worn it is ſucceeded by a new one, which, when of a hardneſs ſufficient to bear its own proportion of weight, the old frog will looſen, and, with little aſſiſtance, will entirely ſeparate.

Some

Some frogs appear fair though having ulcers under them, in this caſe, which a probe will diſcover, the only way is to lay the impoſthume bare, for this frog will never be reanimated ; with cleanlineſs a new frog will quickly take place of the old one, and the foot become ſound and healthy as ever. But when a horſe has been neglected, and a defluxion takes place in the part, this diſorder is very apt to become a canker, particularly in a warm climate.

A mode common with ſices is to anoint the outſide of the hoofs with muſtard, with a view to moiſten them ; no means however will ſo effectually preſerve moiſture in their feet as often waſhing them in ſoap and water or plain water, and if the frog is decayed, ſpirits or vinegar will ſtimulate, and reſtore them ; ſtopping the feet checks perſpiration, and heats them, but if any unction is uſed, animal greaſe ſuits beſt, neat's foot oil, hog's lard, or fat, is better calculated for this purpoſe, than vegetable oils.

The hind hoofs of horſes are more uſually found diſeaſed than the fore, probably from their being ſuffered

fered to ſtand in wet litter. Waſhing horſes all over contributes greatly to the preſervation of their health, and this I would continue in all weathers, a riſk of his catching cold will only be incurred by a partial obſervance of the cuſtom, on the contrary, invariably adhering to it will harden a horſe's conſtitution againſt coughs, &c.

The ſhoe commonly uſed among us, is calculated from its form to produce every evil the art of ſhoeing is intended to prevent; they are ſeldom flat, but from the peculiar flexibility of the iron of this country immediately yielding to the form of the foot, many horſes eſcape lameneſs, which the ignorance of the farriers, and the ill conſtruction of the ſhoes, would otherwiſe inevitably have occaſioned.

The frequency of this evil has ſo reconciled it to the ſight, that many who are in other reſpects attentive to their horſes ſuffer a bad habit of ſhoeing to continue.

After the foot has undergone the operation of paring, as before ſtated, the ſhoe which is prepared with cramps and lifts (an invention by us intended as ſecurity to horſes in particular ſeaſons and ſoils) by its miſapplication is rendered deſtructive, theſe lifts are brought cloſe together behind, giving the horſe an inſecure footing, and they are beat into the hollow of his foot, preventing that expanſion, which in the natural action of the foot, takes places at every ſtep. During the ſeaſon of the rains, ſhoes with cramps are certainly adviſeable, for the ground yielding, every part of the foot has equally its true bearing, and for the ſame reaſon a flat ſhoe in dry weather, (eſpecially for the hunters); but, to ordinary uſes, and particularly carriage horſes, cramps before often occaſion ſevere wounds by one foot treading on the other. The natives, though they ſhoe cloſe behind, never uſe lifts, nor can any be produced among the horſes brought for ſale by merchants. Their ſhoes are all flat, and cramps are unknown, I believe, among the Perſians.

The farriers alſo commonly uſe large nails and often too many, the holes pierced in the ſhoe for the nails,

nails, are ſo much larger than neceſſary, that though the nails are firm on the foot the ſhoe is often looſe.

If a horſe is well ſhod, the ſhoe will come off no otherwiſe changed from its original form than being thinner.

For weak hoofs, ſhoes ſhould be particularly light with few nails, and thoſe calculated to the weight of the ſhoe; if ſhod to the heel, the ſhoe ſhould be very thin, and ſo wide of the heels, that when the foot is flat on the ground, you may juſt ſee the points extended and open beyond the heel.

For horſes which over reach, the feet ſhould be kept as ſhort as poſſible, and the ſhoes made very light.

For defective feet, the more the frog and heels can be habituated to action with the ground, the better; at firſt the horſe ſhould ſtand a few days in the ſtable

without exerciſe, by which his feet will acquire a ſufficient degree of hardneſs.

I cannot while on this ſubject, withold a remark on white hoofs in India.—In Europe, they are objected to, but, the ſame opinion will not be found to hold good in India; in particular, I have obſerved, white ones in general of as firm a texture as thoſe of any other colour, and even thoſe hoofs which have crumbled, and ſplit like an oyſter ſhell, are not more commonly found among white defective, than thoſe of any other colour.

I am aware it may be urged by thoſe who do not take a particular pleaſure in a horſe that ſuch minute attention may not be neceſſary, and without extraordinary pains they have had horſes who have performed all the ſervice demanded from them; yet, the number of thoſe horſes who fortunately eſcape the diſorders and ill conſequences reſulting from bad management, bears no proportion to that which is ruined by it, and, though a man may in many inſtances exact more attention to his horſe than abſolutely neceſſary to utility, yet I believe it will be readily allowed that a minute

nute attention contributes greatly to diſplay the natural beauty of the animal, and that cleanlineſs of the feet and the preſervation of their ſhape are indiſpenſably neceſſary to great exertions, and the true going of a horſe.

Among the many ſtuds of horſes I have ſeen of the natives and thoſe belonging to merchants, I never yet witneſſed a ſingle inſtance of a horſes foot being in tolerable order or well ſhod, on the contrary miſhaped and generally ſtanding in filth; the indolence of the ſervants explain the cauſe of the firſt, but the ſame conduct in the latter with whom gain is the ſtrongeſt ſtimulative, can only be accounted for by their ignorance.

I have frequently remarked to them the ſuperiority of our mode of management, but any innovation however advantageous, will be blindly rejected by people bigots to cuſtom.

A perusal of these pages, as exhibiting the most general means by which we are provided with Horses, will prove also the difficulty, and precariousness of a supply.

THE introduction of a breed into our own Provinces would enable us, by a selection from the best, and judiciously crossing them, to produce races fitted for every purpose; the means by which Horses in England have been brought to such high perfection, and, whose qualities are yearly improving by a more strict attention to the choice of their Stallions.

WE should thus be supplied at rates within the reach of those who keep Horses for service, and for private recreation, and policy might find it desireable, that the state should be able to command that, which, can only now be obtained through the sufferance of others.

F I N I S.